to diplomacy, to be a successful Minister abroad; to the executive and administrative branches of Government, to be the most popular Vice-President and the presiding officer of that most august body, the Senate of the United States.

Our present deplorable industrial and financial conditions are largely due to the fact that while we have a President and a Cabinet of acknowledged ability, none of them have had business training or experience. They are persuasive reasoners upon industrial questions, but have never practically solved industrial problems. They are book farmers who reise wheat at the cost of orchids and sell it at the price of wheat. With Levi P. Morton there would be no deficiency to be met by the issue of bonds, there would be no bight on our credit which would call for the services of a syndicate, there would be no trifling with the delicate intricacles of finance and commerce which would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

Wheever may be nominated by this Convention will receive the cordial support, the enthusiastic advocacy of the Republicans of New York, but in the shifting conditions of our commonwealth, flow, Morton can secure more than the party strength, and without question in the coming canvass, no matter what issue may arise between now and November, place the Empire State solidly in the Republican column. M'KINLEY NAMED BY PORAKER, AMID WILD

M'KINLEY NAMED BY FORARER, AMID WILD CHEERING.

As Ohlo was called and Gov. Foraker came to the front there was such cheering as had not marked the proceedings of the Convention at any previous time. He characterized the four years of Democratic administration as one stupendous disaster which had fallen on all alike, the just and the unjust. But this affliction had one compensating advantage—It had destroyed the Democratic party. Their approaching National Convention was an approaching national injettmare. No one knew what they were going to do, and no one was seeking the nomination except a limited few who had proclaimed their unfitness by announcing a willingness to stand on any kind of platform. If the Republican party made no mistake here, it would be reestablished in control of the Government, to hold till Providence, in His infinite mercy, chose again to chasten the nation. [Laughter and applause]. The people want something more than a good business man, a fearless leader, a wise statesman, but one who, in addition to all these, presented qualifications which were exactly the opposite of this free-trade dedict-making, bond-issuing Democratic Administration.

"I present to you such a man," said Senator-

deficit-making, bond-issuing Democratic Administration.
"I present to you such a man," said Senatorelect Foraker, "In William McKinley,"
At this point pandemonium was let loose, and
the Convention gave up to unrestrained relling,
cheering, born blowing, whistling, cat calling
and all the other devices common to such occasions. A number of red, white, and blue plumes,
which, carefully wrapped up, had been brought
into the Convention earlier in the proceedings,
were uncovered and waved, while almost every
delegate seemed to be widely gesticulating
with either a fan or a flag in the air. The
band tried in vain to compete with the
ear-splitting clamor, but at last the strains
of "Marching Through Georgia" caught the
ears of the crowd, and they joined in the
chorus and gradually quieted down. Then a
portrait of McKinley was hoisted on a line
with the United States flag on the gallery
facing the platform, and the cheering began
over again, to which the hand responded by
playing "Rally Round the Flag," the Convention joining in the chorus. After at least
twelve minutes of this kind of proceeding, the
Chair began to rap for a restoration of order,
but without avail.

Senator-elect, Foraker stood during all this

twelve minutes of this kind of proceeding, the Chair beran to rap for a restoration of order, but without avail.

Senator-elect Foraker stood during all this wild scene smiling his approval. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa had in the mean time been called to the chair by Senator Thurston, but just when he had nearly restored order Mrs. H. W. R. Strong of California, who had presented the plumes in honor of Ohio's choice, made her appearance on the floor waving one of them, another uncontrollable outbreak of temporary insanity occurred. During the interval of confusion a three-quarter face, life-size sculptured bust of McKinley was presented to Mr. Foraker by the Republican Club of the University of Chicago. The portrait was in a mahogany frame, decorated with red, white, and bine ribbons, and with a bow of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Harris Hirsch, and was presented by Dr. Lisaton H. Montgomery of Chicago with a letter signed by Mr. H. L. Ickes, President of the club. It was accepted by Senator-elect Foraker in dumb show. After twenty-five minutes of incessant turnoil Mr. Foraker was allowed to resume his speech. He spoke of the great champions of Republicanism in the past, eulogizing Mr. Biaine particularly, and continued:

controllable outbreak of temporary insanity of current. Dring life interaction of the control of McKinley was greented to Mr. Foreket by the properties of the control of McKinley was greented to Mr. Foreket by the control of the properties of the control of the control of the control of the control of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Herrife lines, and was presented by the control of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Herrife lines, and was presented by the control of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Herrife lines, and was presented by the control of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Herrife lines, and was presented by the control of the cont

vantage ground of their own selection they cannot be stampeded by Wall street panics or free coinage cyclones. Reports of international complications and rumors of war pass them lightly by; they know that the real enemy of American prosperity is free trade, and the best coast defence is a protective tariff. They do not fear the warlike preparations of Europe, but they do fear its eneap manufactures. Their real danger is not from foreign navies carrying guns, but from foreign foreign navies carrying guns, but from foreign fleets bringing goods.

"This is the year of the people. They have risen in their might. From ocean to ocean, from lake to guif, they are united as never before. We know their wishes and are here to register their will. They must not be cheated of their choice. They know the man best qualified and equipped to fight their battles and to win their victories. His name is in every heart, on every tongue. His nomination is certain, his election sure. His candidacy will sweep the year of the people. In his hame, by their authority, I second the nomination of their great champion, William McKinley. Not as a favorite son of any Siate, but as the favorite son of the United States. Not as a concession to Ohio, but as an added honor to the nation.

"When this country called to arms he took into his boyish hands a musket and followed the flag, bravely baring his breast to the hell of battle, that it night float serenely in the Union sky. For a quarter of a century he has stood in the flerce light of public place and his robes of office are spotless as the driven same. He has cherished no higher ambitton than the battle, that it night float serenely in the Union sky. For a quarter of a century he has stood in the flerce light of public place and followed the flag, bravely baring his breast to the hell of battle, that it night float serenely in the Union sky. For a quarter of a century he has stood in the flerce light of public place and followed the hand characteristic proposes. It is find-riven powers are

contrage of his convenions and cannot or tempred to woo success or avert defeat by any sacrifice of principle or convession to popular clamor.

"In the hour of Republican disaster, when other leaders were exclusing and applogizing, he stood stendfastly by that grand legislative act which bore his name, confidently submitting his case to the dudgment of events, and calmiy waiting for that triumphant vindication, whose harrel this Convention is imparient to place upon his brow.

"Strengthened and seasoned by long congressional service, broadened by the exercise of important executive howers, master of the great commonic questions of the age, cloquent, edingle-hearted, and sharers he stands to-day the most conspicuous and commanding character of this generation; divinely ordained, as I achieve for a great mission, to lead this people out from the shadow of aiversity into the sanshine of a new and enduring prosperity.

"Omnipotence never sicelys. Every great crisis brings a loader, for every supreme hour frovidence flads a man. The necessities of ulnetygist are almost as great as those of sixty-

TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY O

one. True, the enemies of the nation have ceased to threaten with the aword, and the Constitution of the United States no longer tolerates that shackles shall fret the limbs of men; but free trade and free coinage hold no less menace to American progress than did the armed hosts of treason and rebellion. If the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God, then William McKigley is the complement of Abraham Lincoln. Yea, and he will issue a new Emancipation Proclamation to the ensieved agons of toil and they shall be lifted up into the full enjoyment of those privileges, advantages, and opportunities that belong of right to the American people.

"Under his administration we shall command the respect of the nations of the earth, the American flag will never be hauled down, the rights of American citizenship will be enforced, abundant revenues provided, foreign merchandise will remain abroad, our gold be kept at home, American institutions will be cherished and upheld, all Governmental obligations acrupulously kept, and on the escutchicon of the republic will be indelibly engraved the American policy, Protection, Reciprocity, and Sound Money."

"My countrymen: Let not your hearts be troubled; the darkest hour is just before the day; the morning of the twentieth century will dawn bright and clear. Lift up your hopeful faces and receive the light; the Republican party is coming back to power, and William McKinley will be President of the United States.

"In an inland manusfacturing city, on election light. November, ninety force."

"In an inland manufacturing city, on election pight, November, ninety-four

"In an inland manufacturing city, on election night, November, ninety-four, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney.

"That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the Jactory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. Its mighty roar had heralded the prosperity of a whole community. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now bleak, blackened, voiceless, and dismantled, like a grim spectre of evil, it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation, and want attested the complete disaster of the free trade experiment.

"In and up and up they climbed, watched by

and want attested the complete disaster of the free trade experiment.

"Up and up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit; and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfuried and nailed an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babes, invoked the blessing of the flag; and then impassioned lips burst forth in song—the allelula of exulting hosts, the mighty mean of a people's joy. That song the enthusiastic millions sing yet.

No we shag the chords from the mountains to the sea: Hurrah for lickiniey and Protection.

"Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breeze, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous with the tidings of Republican success.

"On behalf of those stalwart workmen, and all the vast army of American tollers; that their employment may be certain, their wages just, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantied chimney, and the deserted factory at its base; that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles acream the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages round about, and all the humble homes of this broad land, that comfort and contenument may again ablied, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yes, and on behalf of that American flag and all it stands for and represents; for the honor of every stripe, for the slory of every star; that its power may fill the earth and its aplendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, solder, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.

"At the close of Mr. Thurston's speech cries of "Vote" were raised, interspersed with cries for "Quay!" In the midst of this Gov. Hastings took the stand and placed in nomination the name of Matthew Stanley Quay. He said:

GOV. HASTINGS NOMINATES QUAY.

"Pennsylvania comes to this Convention and with great unanimity asks you to name a stand-

Pennsylvania's choice-Matthew Stanley Quay."

Gov. Hastings was listened to with attention, notwithstanding that the sun for an hour or two had been streaming unolestructed through the windows of the nail and beating on the heads of delegates, and the Convention had been in continuous session over six hours. There was quite a formidable demonstration of applause for Quay at the close of Gov. Hastings's speech, but it was participated in by only a small portion of the Convention and was maintained with difficulty, though with much noise, and amid counter demonstrations almost as numerous. As it was dying away the rhythmic cry of "Quay! Quay! Matt S. Quay!" accompanied by stamping of feet, set it going again, the hisses increasing in volume and delegates began to polt each offer with rolled up newspapers. Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" were started in rhythm to beat down the similar shouts of Quay. The Chair rapped in vain for some time, but at last quiet was restored, and the call of States was resumed, and Mr. J. Madison Vance of Louislans, a colored delegate, was recognized to scond McKinley.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT,

McKinley Nominated on the First Ballot-

Sr. Louis, June 18. At the close of Mr. Vance's remarks seconding the nomination of McKinley, the Chairman announced that, the call of States being completed, the order called for balloting for a nomines for President of the

United States.

Amid a hush the call of States was begun, and Amid a hush the call of States was begun, and Alabama led off with one for Morton and nineteen for McKinley. Arkausas and California cast their solld votes for McKinley. Connecticut cast live votes for Reed and seven for McKinley: Belaware a solid vote for McKinley: Connecticut cast live votes for Reed and seven for McKinley: Belaware a solid vote for McKinley: One of the colored delegates from Florida, amid angry protests, insisted on challenging the vote, and Senator Thurston, who had resumed the chair, decided that the right to challenge should be given every delegate. The delegation being polled it was found that Morton had two votes in Florida and McKinley only six instead of eight as announced by the Chairman of the delegation.

A challenge of Georgia followed and resulted in confirming the vote as previously announced. A colored delegate from Alabama here followed with a challenge of the vote of that State, which resulted in showing that instead of casting a solid vote for McKinley, the vote should have shown 1 vote for Morton, 2 for Reed, and McKinley 19.

Hilinois's vote, announced as 46 McKinly and 2 Reed, was challenged and a poll showed no change. Indiana cast its 50 votes for McKinley.

Iows, amid elight demonstration of applause, cast its 29 votes for Allison, Kansas 20 for McKinley, Kentucky 26 for McKinley, Louisiana cast a curious vote, half vote Allison, half vote Quay, four Reed, and 11 McKinley.

The voting went on without further incident until Massachusetts gave one vote for McKinley and the balance for Reed. The McKinley column steadily increased. When Mississippi's eightsen votes were cast for McKinley another of the colored delegates demanded a poll, which showed one vote for Quay and seventeen for McKinley, one for Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, one blank, and one absentee. The Chair called the name of Mr. Bartman's alternate, and he voted blank.

MILLER CHALLENGES THE VOTE OF NEW YORK

voted blank.

MILLEIL CHAILENGES THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

There was a decided sensation when the vote of New York was challenged by Warner Miller. It had been announced as 54 for Morton and 17 for McKinley. Joseph II. Newins was absent in the First district, and the name of his alternate was called. Mr. Gruber raised a laugh by saying: "He's just leaving the room to avoid voting." The next alternate was called and voted for McKinley. The delegation voted solidly for Morton till the half votes were reached, when the halves divided equally between McKinley and Morton. Then came quite a number of breaks for McKinley, and three absentees were noted in the Twenty-ninth district—John F. Parkburst and both the alternates. Charles M. Woodward and Charles T. Andrews. The poli resulted in showing the vote to be exactly as announced: Morton, 54; McKinley, 17.

When Ohio was reached the requisite number of votes were given to nominate McKinley, and the Convention, recognizing the fact without announcement, broke into cheers. Texas delayed the final announcement a little by a phalienge from one of the dissatisfied colored brethren. The poli resulted in 21 McKinley, and delegate challenged the vote of Virginia, and again delayed the official announcement of the final result, eliciting marks of impatience and dissatisfaction from the Convention. Virginia's vote on a poli stood: Reed, 1; McKinley, 29.

All the rest of the roll of States went solid for McKinley, when the Territorics were reached New Mexico cast one vote for Allison and dissatisfaction from the Convention. Virginia's vote on a poli stood: Reed, 1; McKinley, 29.

All the rest of the roll of States went solid for McKinley, and amid howls of derision one of the delegates challenged the vote and a poli confirmed the accuracy of the first announcement. Alaska wound up the roll by casting its newly conferred four votes for McKinley.

The absent delegate from New York, Mr. Parkhurst, here appeared and by unanimous consent cast his vote for Morton, making the total vote:

M'KINLEY'S NOMINATION ANNOUNCED.

THE SECTION OF	THEOR COLD	Same Mile	me 2 .cec . 40	10100.0184
Alabama 10	1		5	**
Arkansas 10		4.4	9.0	
California 18	**	9.6	1.5	***
Connecticut 7	1.0	4.0	5	**
Delaware 6	8.5	1.4	**	**
Florida 6	2	64	14.1	***
Georgia 22	44	2	12	**
Louisiana 11		36	4	34
Iowa	4.0	4.4	999	20
Hitnots 46	44	6.0	-12	**
Indiana 80	**	4.4	19.91	
Kansas 20	**	1.0		**
Kentucky 26	**	**	27.8	
Maine	**	74	19	**
Maryland 15	**	44	1	**
Massachusetts 1	**	9.6	20	**
Michigan 28	**	4.6	2.4	**
Minnesota 18	**	121	100	**
Mississippl 17	- 6	1	**	••
Missouri 84	**	Arc.	**	**
*Montann 1	2.6	9.0	**	**
Nebraska 16	**	***	44	**
Novada	**	4.4	4.6	**
New Hampshire	9.41	4.4		**
New Jersey 19	25	3.2	1	**
New York 17	55	***	65.	**
North Carolina 1914	*4	**	2 40	***
North Dakota 0	400		100	**
Ohio 46	**	***	11.1	**
Oregon H	***	26	**	**
Pennayivania 0	**	0.8	25	**
Rhode Island	100	3.5	8	**
South Carolina 18	**	**	4.5	**
South Dakota 3	220	* 1	**	**
Tennessee 24	199	4.7	1.74	1.42
Texas 21	**	253	5	- 3
Utah 3		100	10.0	В
	188	199	1	9.5
Virginia 23 Washington A	***	100		200
	. **		**	**
	- 22	1.5	44	**
	**	57	0.88	2.5
		22	**	**
Arlzona 6 New Mexico 5	.,++	***	**	ï
Cklahoma 4		**	ï	i
Indian Territory d	**	1.1		
D. of Columbia		***	ï	1
	***	55		
Alaska	255		27	150
Totals 00116	59	61%	9416	35%
*Blank. 4, and one vot Necessary for choice,	e for Ca	meron fr		ntan

gates present, pod,

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS.

Senator Ledge, rising in his delegation and standing upon his chair, said:

"Mr. Chairman, the friends of Mr. Reed have followed him with the same loyalty which he has always shown himself to country and principle and party. That loyalty they now transfer to the soldier, the patriot, the American whom you have nominated here to-day, and on behalf of my own States and, I believe, of all the other New England States that supported Mr. Reed, we pledge a great majority in our own States and our assistance in other States and all the help we can render for Mr. William McKinley (Cheers, I move you, sir, that the nomination of William McKinley may be made unanimous," [Cheers, I move you, sir, that the nomination of William McKinley may be made unanimous," [Cheers, I move you, sir, that the nomination Pennsylvania, he said, with the loyalty which always distinguished her, would become the champion of the champion of protection to American industry—William McKinley—and would welcome the issue of American protection, American credit, American policy, and give to William McKinley the largest majority that she had ever given to a Republican candidate. [Cheers.]

Mr. Thomas C. Platt, on behalf of the State

give to William McKinley the largest majority that she had ever given to a Republican candidate. [Cheers.]

Mr. Thomas C. Platt, on behalf of the State of New York, also seconded the motion to make William McKinley's nomination unanimous, and declared that New York would give its usual (if not double its usual) majority for the Republican candidate.

Mr. Henderson of lows also seconded the nomination of Mr. McKinley. The Convention, he said, had elected a National Committee to run the coming campaign, but it was not needed. The Republicans of the country would run the next campaign. [Cheers and laughter.] It was they who had made the nomination and not Mark Hanna or Gen. Grosvenor. [More cheers.] The States, he said, would give to Mr. McKinley a majority unprecedented in American history. By the authority of the distinguished Senator from lows, Mr. Allison, and in obedience to the instructions of the Iowa delegation, he seconded the motion to make Major McKinley the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the United States. [Applause.]

J. Madlson Vance of Louisiana, in seconding McKinley, said it was not his intention to delay by more than a few words the nomination of the great friend of his race. He was giad to be permitted to express Louisiana's desire to help the States which elect Presidents, the man who was in the hearts of the colored people, the soldler statesman, aposthe of protection, man of the people, the Napoleon of American hope—William McKinley of Ohio.

DEPEW CALLED OUT.

soldier statesman, apostle of protection, man of the penple, the Napoleon of American hope—William McKinley of Ohio.

DEFEW CALLED OUT.

Yielding to vociferous calls for a speech, Mr. Depew mounted his chair in the back part of the hall, where the rays of the sun were beaming on his countenance, which was itself beaming on his countenance, which was itself beaming with joy and good humor. He said:

"I am in the happy position now of making a speech for the man who is going to be elected. Laughter and annhause, if it is a great thing for an amateur, when his first nomination has falled, to come in and second the man who has aucceeded. New York is here, without bitter feeling and no disappointment. We recognize that the waves have submerged us, but we have bobbe; up serenely, [Lond laughter,] it was a cannon from New York that sounded first the news of McKinley's nomination. They said of Gov. Morton's father that he was a New England clergyman who brought up a family of ten children on \$300 a year, and was notwithstanding gifted in prayer. [Laughter,] It does not make any difference how poor he may be, how out of work, how ragged, how next door to a tramp anybody may be in the United States tonicht, he will be "gifted in prayer' at the result of this Convention. [Cheers and laughter.] There is a principle dear to the American heart. It is the orinciple which moves American spindles, starts its industries, and makes the wage-earners asuight for instead of seeking employment. That principle is embodied in McKinley. There is a principle is embodied in McKinley, and his personality explains the nomination to-day. And his personality explains the numbation to-day. And his personality explains the numbation to-day. And his personality explains the numbation to the sentential chair the aspirations of the voters of the families of American in dustry, and American for families of American in Cheers.

Cries of "Quay" and "Mark Hanna" were raised. Mr. Hanna, protection to American industry, and America for American of the h

FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

HOBART OF NEW JERSEY NOME NATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. Fessenden Presents the Name of Bulkeley of Connecticut and Mr. Randolph Names H. Clay Evans of Tennessee-Mr. Hobart Named by Judge Port-The Vote Wast Robart, 533 1-9; Evans, 280 1-9; Bulkeley, 39; Lippitt, 8, and Walker, 24.

Sr. Louis, June 18,-McKinley's nomination for President having been made unanimous, Senator Lodge then moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President, and that the nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. Notwithstanding many expressions of dissent and cries to adjourn, this tion was declared carried, and at 6:20 P. M. the Convention, having now been in continuous session nearly eight hours and a half, the roll of States was called for nominations for Vice-President.

FESSENDEN NAMES BULKELEY. When Connectiont was reached Mr. Fessen-

den took the stand and said:
"Two acts have already been performed by this great Convention which should receive the heartiest enthusiasm and approval of every loyal Republican of the United States. The first is the nomination of the soldier, patriot, and great statesman of Ohio, Gov. McKinley, as our choice for the Presidency. The second is the adoption of a platform which in unequivocal terms pledges the Republican party of this nation to maintain an honest currency and the present gold standard. We have also made a declaration in favor of American industry, always so ably championed by the candidate we have chosen. Now the people of the State I represent were foremost in their Conven-tion in expressing their belief in an honest gold. Connecticut is vitally interested in this quetion, and though classed as a doubtful State, we believe we shall carry her in November for the candidates of the Republican party. I have the honor and pleasure of naming for the second place on our national ticket a Connecticut man, a man who represents the senti-ments of the Republicans and protectionists and sound-money men—a staunch and tried Republican, a man equally distinguished for his

ley of Connecticut for Vice-President of the United States." Mr. Fessenden sketched Mr. Bulkeley's auc cessful career, and said he was now at the head of one of the largest business enterprises of the State and had been thrice elected Mayor of the Democratic city of Hartford, and had given them a magnificent administration.

rare courage, his energy, his integrity, and his ability. I nominate the Hon. Morgan G. Bulke-

JUDGE FORT NOMINATES HOBART. Judge John Franklin Fort of New Jersey elaced in nomination the Hon. Garret A. Hobart. He said:

"I rise to present to this Convention the claims of New Jersey to the Vice-Presidency. We come because we feel that we can for the first Mime in our history bring to you a promise that our electoral vote will be cast for your nominees. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be redeemed.

"For forty years, through the blackness and darkness of a universal triumphant Democracy, the Republicans of New Jersey have maintained their organization and fought as valiantly as if the outcome were to be assured victory. Only twice through all this long period has the sun shone upon us. Yet, through all these weary years, we have, like Goldsmith's "Captive," felt that-

"Hope, like the gleaming taper's light, Adorns and cheers our way: And still, as darker grows the night, Emits a brighter ray.

"The fulfilment of this hope came in 1894. In that year, for the first time since the Republican party came into existence, we sent to Congress a solid delegation of eight Republi-caus, and elected a Republican to the United States Senate. We followed this in 1895 by electing a Republican Governor by a majority of 28,000. And in this year of grace we expect to give the Republican electors a majority of not less than 20,000. "I come to you, then, to-day in behalf of a new New Jersey, a politically redeemed and re-

generated State. Old things have passed away, and behold, all things have become new. It is many long years since New Jersey has received recognition by a National Convention. "When Henry Clay stood for protection, in 1844, New Jersey furnished Theodore Frelingrestoration of the tariff, and was more nearly like that of to-day than at any other period, which I can recall, in the nation's political history. In 1856, when the freedom of man brought the Republican party into existence and the great Pathfinder was called to lead, New Jersey furnished for that unequal contest William L. Dayton as the Vice-Presidential candidate. Since then, counting for nothing, we have asked for nothing. During this period Maine has had a candidate for President and a Vice-President: Massachusetts a Vice-President; four Vice-Presidents, one of whom be came President for almost a full term: Indiana Vice-President: Illinois a President twice and

Tennessee a Vice-President, who became President for almost a full term.
"We believe that the Vice-Presidency in 1806 should be given to New Jersey. We have reasons for our opinion. We have ten electoral votes; we have carried the State in the elections of '93, '94, and '95; we hope and believ we can keep the State in the Republican column for all time. By your action to-day you can greatly aid us. Do you believe you could place the Vice-Presidency in a State more justly entitled to recognition, or one which it would be of more public advantage to hold in

a Vice-Presidential candidate; Ohio two Presidents, and now a candidate for the third time;

the Republican ranks? "If the party in any State is deserving of ap proval for the sacrifice of its members to maininin its organization, then the Republicans of New Jorsey, in this, the hour of their ascendancy, after long years of bitter defeat, feel that they cannot come to this Convention in vain. We appeal to our brethren in the South, who know with us what it is to be overridden by fraud on the ballot box, to be counted out by corrupt election officers, to be dominated by an arrogant, unrelenting Democracy.

"We would have carried our State at every election for the past ten years if the count had been an honest one. We succeeded in throttling the ballot-box stuffers and imprisoning the corrupt election officers, only to have the whole raft of them pardoned in a day, to work again their nefarious practices upon an honest people. But to-day, under the ballot reform laws, with an honest count, we know we can win. It has been a long, terrible strife to the goal, but we have reached it unaided and unassisted from without, and we come to-day promising to the ticket here selected the vote of New Jersey, whether you give us the Vice-Presidential candidate or not. We make it no test of our Republicanism that we have a candidate. We have been too long used to fightyou can, by granting our request, lighten our burden and make us a confident party, with victory in sight, even before the contest be-sins.

burden and make us a confident party, with victory in sight, even before the contest begins.

"Will we carry Colorado, Montana, and Nevada this year if the Democracy declare for sliver at 16 to 17 Let us hope we may. New Jersey has as many electoral votes as those three States together.

"Will you not make New Jersey sure to take their place in case of need? We have in all these long years of Republicanism been the Jone star Democratic State in the North, Our forty years of wandering in the wilderness of Democracy are ended. Our Egyptian darkness disappears. We are on the hilliop looking into the promised land. Encourage us as we march over into the political Canaan of Republicanism, there to remain, by giving us a leader on the national ticket to go up with us. "We are proud of our public men. Their Republicanism and love of country has been welded in the furnace of political severalty. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp followers in the minority party in any State. They are all true soldiers in the mili-

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The choice of this spring's stock is at this sale, and for the remaining four days you can buy suits that a few days ago sold for almost double.

Imported and Domestic Home-spuns, Serges, Cheviots, Suits half and full lined regular price, 12.50, 14.00, and 15.00; for four days. 59.25

West of England Worsteils, Heather mistures Handwoven Honegal Homespulas Clay's Plagonals—black, blue, and brown: regular price, 10.50, 18.00, and 80.00; for four days. Bome of our best Suifs. Silk and Scree lined, made the same as the swell tailors makes them, single and double breasted Sacks and Walking Suits. Regular prices, \$2.00, \$2.00, and \$2.00, For four days.....

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DOWN TOWN-S. W. cor. Fulton and UP TOWN-158, 160, 162, and 164 E,

tant army, doing vallant service without reward, gain, or the hope thereof, from principle only.

"A true representative of this class of Republicans in New Jersey we offer you to-day. He is in the prime of life; a never faitering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed, of sterling honor, of broad mind, of liberal views, of wide public information, of great business capacity, and withed a parliamentarian who would grace the Presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the sen of an humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which the blood of our ancestors was shed that the republic might exist. From a poor boy, unaided and alone, he has risen to high renown among us.

"In our State we have done for him all that the political conditions would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and, had it been in our power to have placed him in the Senate of the United States, he would long ere this have been there." His capabilities are such as would grace.

United States, he would long ere this have been there

"His capabilities are such as would grace any position of honor in the nation. Not for himself, but for our State; not for his ambitton, but to give to the nation the highest type of public official, do we come to this Convention by the command of our State and in the name of the Republican party of New Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and indivisible—with one united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice-President of this republic Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey."

Mr. Humphrey of Illinois briefly seconded the nominatian of Mr. Hobart in the name of Illinois.

The roll call of the States was resumed and New York made no nomination. When the State of Rhode Island was called Mr. Allen came to the stand and nominated for the Vice-Presidency, Charles Warren Lipplit. He said that the little State had given a hero to the revolution of 1770, a Burnside to the Union in 1861, and that it now had in Congress the father of the McKinley Protection act (meaning Senator Addrich). father of the McKinley Protection act (meaning Senator Aldrich). When the State of Tennessee was called Mr. Randolph, a delegate from that State, nomi-nated for the Vice-Presidency Henry Clay Evens of Tennessee. He said: RANDOLPH'S SPEECH FOR EVANS.

RANDOLPH'S SPEECH FOR EVANS.

"Ma. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It has been more than thirty year since any citizen of the States organized as the Confederate States was presented by sither of the great national parties for the office of President or Vice-President. When the great armed conflict for the nation's life was entered upon, the Republican party had just assumed control of the Government. It became the champion of the union of the States and the preservation of the Government under the Constitution. At the close of the contest the success of the national armies was regarded as the special triumph of the Republican party. The people of the South had been in revort, and it was but matural that for a time after active hostilities had ceased the Republican party and these people should distrust each other. The one found the great majority of its voters in the States which had adhered to the Union, and 'herefore selected its candidates for President and Vice-President from those States.

"The Demogratic party had been the down."

States.
"The Democratic party had been the dominant party in the States of the South for many generations and the people regarded that party not only as their traditional representative, but as the peculiar exponent of their political views. A solid South in the Democratic column of electoral votes was the necessary consequence, and for many years the Republican party has entered much party and party has entered much party and party has and for many years the Republican party maentered upon every national contest handicapped with 150 electoral votes absolutely certain against its nominees. To overcome this
immense vote, thus fixed against it, required
the carrying of each of certain doubtful States
of the North and the failure to carry any one
of those States, as was demonstrated in the defeat of Mr. liadne in the contest of 1884,
meant the election of the Democratic nominees.
"To change this condition of affairs requires a change of the relations between the
people of the Southern States and the Republican party. To accomplish such a change two
things must concur the people of the South,
or a majority of them, must be satisfied that
their interests are to be promoted by the success of the Republican party, and that the Republican party is ready and willing to concele
to them, when members of it and acting with
it, equal recognition with the people of the
other States in the selection of the officers and
agents for the administration of the Government, and that change must be brought about
by obtaining converts from the Democratic
party.

"Experience of the last four years in the administration of the national Government upon
Democratic principles, and through Democratic
party
proof on the first proposition, and a large majority of the Intelligent people of the former
solid South is now ready to admit that the
principles announced in the blaiform just
adopted, when honestly administered through
capable officers and agents, must result in the
building up of a new South, not only in name,
but in industrial development, and in all that
goes to make up a happy and prosperous people.

"The proof of the other proposition, that entered upon every national contest handle capped with 159 electoral votes absolutely cer-

capable officers and agents, must result in the building up of a new South, not only in name, but in industrial development, and in all thet goes to make up a happy and prosperous people.

"The proof of the other proposition, that the neonic of the Southern States who are Republicans and who are honest, worthy, and capable, are to be trusted as officers and agents in the administration of the Government under like circumstances equally with their brothers of the other Stater, and that no invidious discrimination is to be made against them because of their locality or ancestry or past history or affiliations remains yet to be made.

"Now is the time for the great Republican party to make its first serious effort to build itself up and put itself in a position of impregnable strength among the people of the South. The Southern States are now its recruiting ground. The solid South is reliably solid for the Democratic party no longer. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Missouri, and North Carolina have given unmistakable indications of drifting away, and with proper encouragement and suitable recognition fley may safely be placed in the Republican solumn, not only when the result of the election of November is amounced, but in future contests as they periodically occur, "Tennessee, the gateway of the South proper, the great battlefield of the civil war, the State which voted by a large majority against secession when the question was submitted to its people—the last State to Join liself to the Confederate States and the first State to return to its lovality to the union—now presents to you one of its distinguished citizens for the second place on your ticket.

"It is true he is not native-born, but he is more—he is a citizen by choice and he comes from a portion of the State where people have always been leyal to the Union and the Constitution, and who furnished more soldiers for the armies of the union, in proportion to their population, than any other Territory in the United States.

"Our nominee



McKinley Triumphs

at St. Louis and we triumph in New York. Our great average of 1,600 made-to-order Suits a week in this city still goes on. Our West of England Black and Blue Serges (fast colors) are the best values obtainable. We are continually adding new patterns to our large variety of imported Worsteds, Tweeds and Silk Mixtures.

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W. C. LOFTUS & CO. Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St. 10 Branch Salesrooms in This City:

Sun Building, Park Row and Nassan, (Open evenings) 47 and 49 Beaver St. Areade Building, 71 Broadway, Equitable Building, 130 B'way (7th floor), Postal Telegraph Building, 263 Broadway (6th floor),

579 Broadway, bet, Prince and Houston, 1.191 Broadway, near 25th St.

125th Mt. and Lexington Ave. Tailor Shops, 41 and 48 Lispenard Mt. Hend for Samples and Scif-Measurement

Clothes kept in repair-no charge,

election. After the election a Democratic Legislature enacted a law for the purpose of contesting it. It is not too much to say that the law was designed to deprive him of the office to which the people had elected him; and the same men who, as a Legislature, had passed the law, araumed under the law as Judges to pass upon his right to the office.

"A pretended judicial inquiry was instituted; as a matter of fact, it was neither judicial nor fair. The issues made were false, and the testimony garbled. The decision changed the face of the returns. Enough votes were taken from what he had received to give his opponent a majority and to change his election into defent. The grounds of the rejection of the votes was not that they had not been cast, nor that the voters were not legal voters, nor that the judges of elections had not been fully satisfied of their right to vote be fore receiving their votes. All these facts were admitted, but the decision was put on the ground that, though the voters had paid their poil tax and had receipts showing the fact, for the time required by the law, such receipts had not been produced before the officers helding the election, and those officers for that ime required by the law, such receipts had not been produced before the officers helding the election, and those officers to their votes, and a man never elected tovernor is now holding the office in the State of Tennessee.

"The people of Tennessee feel that a great wreng has been done them, and they want an opportunity of showing the confidence they have in the citizen who has thus been defrauded of the office to which they elected him.

"They believe he is worthy of any office within the gift of the American people. Representing them liere, I name for Vice President of the United States Henry Clay Evane."

EVANS'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

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EVANS'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

The nomination of Mr. Evans was seconded by Mr. Smith of Kentneky, a colored delegate, who declared that the Republican party was "the grandest organization this side of eternity." [Laughter and cheers.] He said that no Republican Convention for the last thirty years had failed to declare for the sanctity of the bailot, but it was necessary to do something more than words. The Convention had an opportunity to do for Southern Republicans that which it had done for Northern Industry, by giving them a caudidate for the Vice-Presidency wo should bring to them ronewed courage and hope. Elect Evans to the Vice-Presidency, he said, and there would be a new fence of Republican States in the South.

HOBART NOMINATED.

HOBART NOMINATED.

The balloting for Vice-President then began. The call had only proceeded as far as South Dakota when it became evident that Hobart had been nominated on the first ballot, and the delegates and the crowd in the galleries began to leave the building.

Hesolutions were offered and agreed to appointing the Chairman, Mr. Thurston, and the temporary Chairman, Mr. Fairbanks, Chairman respectively of the two committees to notify the nominees for President and Vice-President.

Resolutions of thanks were also offered to the Chairman, the temporary Chairman, and the officers of the Convention, and suitable acknowledgments were made by Mesars. Thurston and Fairbanks.

The Chair informed the Convention that it would be necessary to appoint two committees to wait upon the nominees for President and Vice-President and notify them of their nomination, and he requested the delegations from the various States to choose two of their members to act on these committees, which he said would meet to-morrow morning at the Southern Hotel.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was announced by the Chair as Yollows: Hobart.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was announced by the Chair as follows: Hobart, 54334; Evans, 2774; Bukeley, 39; Lippitt, 8; Walker, 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; absent, 23.

The Chair then formally declared Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey the nomines of the Convention for Vice-President of the United States, and the Convention adjourned sine die at 7:51

P. M.

Mr. Depew, on leaving the hall at 6:20, told Chairman Platt of the delegation that he would leave his vote for Hobart.

"But suppose they call the roll of the delegation?" asked Mr. Platt.

"I am sorry," retorted Mr. Depew, "but Hobart will be one vote short."

The following is the detailed vote for Vice-President:

Alabama—Robart, 10; Buikeley, 1; Evans, 11.

President:

Alabama—Hobart, 10; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 11.

Arkansas—Hobart, 10; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 5.
Calfornia—Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 12; Evans, 3.
Connecticut—Bulkeley, 12
Delaware—Hobart, 6;
Florida—Hobart, 6; Evans, 21,
Horida—Hobart, 6; Evans, 21,
Hindia—Hobart, 4; Evans, 4.
Indiana—Hobart, 12; Evans, 4.
Indiana—Hobart, 12; Evans, 10; Reed, 1; Thurston, 1.

on. 1.
Iowa—Hobart, 8; Bulkeley, 10; Evans, 5; Grant 2,
Kansas—Hobart, 20; Reed, 1.
Kentucky—Hobart, 2; Evans, 17; Depew, 1.
Iousiana—Hobart, 2; Bulkeley, 2; Evans, 5; Depew, 2;
Borton, 1.

kentucky-Hobart, S. Kvana, 17; Depew, 1.

Louisians-Hobart, S. Kvana, S. Maine-Hobart, S. Kvana, S. Depew, S. Maine-Hobart, Y. Bulkeley, Y.; Evans, S. Depew, S. Marine-Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 12.

Maryland-Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 4; Evans, 12.

Mincesona-Hobart, 16; Evana, 12.

Missoil-Hobart, 10; Evana, S. Missoil-Hobart, 10; Evans, 13.

Missoil-Hobart, 10; Evans, S. Missoil-Hobart, 11.

New Managani-Hobart, 11; Evans, S. Missoil-Hobart, 11.

New Hampabire-Hobart, S.

New Hampabire-Hobart, S.

New Hampabire-Hobart, 14; Evans, 20; New York-Hobart, 72.

North Jacolina-Hobart, 14; Evans, 13.

Chio-Hobart, S. Bulkeley, 6; Evans, 15.

Onto-Hobart, S. Bulkeley, 6; Evans, 15.

South Fakor-Hobart, S.

Fenneylyanis-Hobart, S.

Yenneylyanis-Hobart, S.

Yenneylyanis-Hobart, S.

Yerma-Hobart, 1; Levans, 12.

Liah-Hobart, 1; Evans, 2; Evans, 1.

Newst Virginia-Hobart, 3; Evans, 20; Reed, 1,

Wooning-Hobart, 4; Evans, 2,

Indian Territory-Hobart, 5; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 1,

Newstans-Hobart, 3; Sulkeley, 3; Evans, 2774;

Portal Shibart, 4; Shibart, 8; Hoed, 3; Thurston, 2,

Louis-Hobart, 2; Necessary to a choice, 448.

For Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jofferson Medical College. Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which tave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of typepsia."—Adu. Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

DELEGATES AND THE DAY.

MATTERS OF PASSING INTEREST AT THE CONVENTION.

The Lad Who Said Bulkeley Had Promteed Him a Pince-Proposed Cuban Demenstration a Finale-The Camera Fired and His Work-Special Trains Start Be-

fore Adjournment-St. Louis Enthusiasm. Sr. Louis, June 18.-Chief Bose Hanna and the Wabbling Cantonian, it seems, are not the only men who hunted nominations, promising offices in return for votes and for political work. There was a little shaver down on the parlor floor of the Southern Hotel all this morning who carried with him a bag of campaign buttons. The butten bore the picture and name of ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, and announced that Mr. Bulkeley was a firstclass candidate for Vice-President. The boy could not have been more than 12 years old. He talked with a lisp, and he was a good

pleader.
"Thay," he said to THE SUN reporter, "mith ter, won't you put on one of theth?"
"One of what?" asked THE SUN reporter. "Oh, thay, put on one," said the boy, "Go on, won't yer? I'm boomin' thith man for

Vith-Prethident."
'Bulkeley, hey," said the reporter, glancing at the badge. 'Why do you want Bulkeley to

be elected Vice-President?" "Oh, thay, go on and wear one," said the "Oh, thay, go on and wear one," said the shaver. "Go on, won't you, pleath? And thay, if Bulkeley ith elected Vith-Prethident Pm agoing to be a page in the Thenate. Yeth I am. Gov. Bulkeley told me the. He said that if I would give out theth buttons for him and get people to wear them that when he got to be Vith-Prethident he would appoint me page in the Thenate. Oh, thay, go on and wear one, won't you, pleath?"

The appeals of this youngster accounted for the large number of Bulkeley buttons that were seen to-day on the coats of delegates and visitors.

The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms nuisance in the Convention was a good deal worse to-day than it has been since the Convention began. A casual glance through the crowd would lead one to believe that not less than one third of all

A casual glance through the crowd would lead one to believe that not less than one-third of all the people in the building were Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms. They were no respectors of persons, any of them. They banged against people in the aisles. Many of them deliberately sold scats that had been purchased and naid for, and when the holders of thesets came to get those seats they had to go to a lot of, trouble to get the occupants out.

They started in the morning filling up the press seats with strangers. The Sun reporters have five seats in the Convention, and when they arrived at Convention hall this morning before 10 o'clock, four of those seats were occupied by men who had been put in them by the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms. It was so in the case of almost every New York paper, and it looked for a time as if there would be a free fight for rights, but the intruders were finally rotten out of these intruders had even a ticket admitting him to the Convention hall.

There were several instances where persons who did have tickets to the hall and badges, too, that entitled them to admission, were turned away by these Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms. Tim Byrnes, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, threw up his hands to-day when complaint was made to him, and he said:

"The fault lies with the assistants. If I had it to do over again, I would hire the necessary employees and pay them for their services in money. Under the present-system an army of incompetents is appointed through political influence, and the result is trouble, as you see."

United States his greatest service to the business interests of the country was when he stood solid as a rock against infistion of the currency. To-day when the name of Gen. Grant's son, Ulysses S. Grant, was called in the Convention, that gentleman, who is a delegate from California, voted for free sil-ver. The crowd applauded Grant's name, but they did not applaud Grant's vote.

The cooked-up demonstration for free Cubs. didn't come off to day. The reading of the Cuban plank in the platform created scarcely Cuban plank in the platform created scarcely a ripple of applause. And when Col. Fred Grant stood up back of the speakers' platform and waved the flag of Cuba which was to set the Convention howling, what little applause there had been died out and Grant sat down, looking very foolish.

The man with the swelled head who wrote a plank calling for the armed intervention of the United States and presented it to the Committee on Resolutions, which committee promptly threw it in the warte basket while the men himself went out and put it on the wires and sent it to New York with the announcement that it war to be the party plank on the Cuban question, threw four fits in as many minutes and swore that he would skin the Convention alive and particularly the Committee on Resolutions in the piece he was going to write for a paper. It was the antics of this man and some others that helped to damage Cuban sentiment here.

The delegates to this Convention are "stuck

dency, he said, and there would be a new fence of Republican States in the South.

Mr. I. C. Walker of Virginia (colored) put in nomination his fellow delegate. James A. Walker. He told the Convention that the financial gliank in the platform was "strong medicine for the Southern States, but they proposed a) take it like little men."

A delegate from West Virginia reported that that State was solid for sound money, solid for McKinley, and solid for Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President.

The delegates to this Convention are "stuck on themselves," as Col. Abe Slupeky says. They have had that they are about the best-looking body of men that were ever gathered together. At least, so it would seem from the numbers of pictures of themselves that they have had taken. A flend with a camera has been on hand at all times before the Convention was called to order. He has lost no opportunity to take fiashlight pictures of the crowd eating dinner setting breakfast esting breakfast esting breakfast esting the setting breakfast esting the setting breakfast esting the setting breakfast esting the setting t They have an idea that they are about the best-looking body of men that were ever gathered together. At least, so it would seem from the numbers of pictures of themselves that they have had taken. A fiend with a camera has been on hand at all times before the Convention was called to order. He has lost no opportunity to take flashlight pictures of the crowd cating dinner, eating breakfast, eating supper, or screaming like a mob of idiots in the hotel corridors. Every few minutes a flash of light would be seen somewhere, and every flash meant a new picture.

At the Convention yesterday the flond took in the neighborhood of nineteen different views inside and outside of the building. To-day, at the morning session, he took advantage of the fact that the colored clergyman who opened the prayer was being said he set his machine on the edge of the platform and took a flashlight picture of the delegates. A Sun reporter asked who was responsible for all the picture asked who was responsible for all the picture taking, and one of the Sergeants-at-Arms replied that it was the delegates themselves.

"They like to have their picture took," said the official, "and I was the one that brung that fellow in, It's all right, the preacher was biind, and he couldn't tell what was going on, He thought the delegates were listening to his prayer, didn't he? Good joke, hey?"

Another new McKinley campaign device ar-

Another new McKinley campaign device arrived here to-day. This time it is a hat, shaped like the hat Napoleon were, and wearing like the hat Napoleon wore, and wearing which the Canton wabbler is most often pictured. This hat is black, and is trimmed with gold braid fore and aft and from side to side. On either end of the flat rides there is a picture of McKinley and a red, white and blue ribbon bow. The hat goes with the McKinley dickey, which was told about in The Sun yesterday. The combination is guaranteed to make any wearer look like a blooming idiot. And there are a lot of people in this town to-day whe look like blooming idiots.

When Senator Teller got up in the Convention to-day to offer his substitute for the gold plank in the platform there was a murmur through the crowd to the effect that "There stands the only honest man, and the only able man, in the Republican end of the silver party." And there were a great many people in the crowd who, though sould as gold itself on the crowd who, though sould as gold itself on the financial question, admired Teller for his nerve. The greatest amount of applianse that the silver Senator brought out was when he was denouncing the declaration for international bims allism and declared:

"This country is made up of people able to take care of themselves, and they need no international agreements."

That caught the crowd, and there was genuine applianse, which lasted fully half a minute. At one time in his speech Teller said:

"When God Almighty made these two metals. He created them for the purpose for which they were created."

"By thunderation," said a man in the gallery, loud enough to be heard, "he's logic, ain't he'" and there was a laugh. All through his speech the Colorado Senator referred to the Chairman as Mr. President, and he wept genuine tears, too, on occasions.

By way of diversion the Convention this plank in the platform there was a murmur

By way of diversion the Convention this

morning was opened by a quartet, consist-ing of strapping young fellows, dressed in ing or strapping young follows, dressed in gunny suits. They same for fifteen minutes, and not a soul heard them, there was so much confusion, but it did not bother them e bit. They wound up their part of the show by singing "Say au Revoir, but Not Good by," that piece of sentiment which rings through St. Louis from end to end, and is fast driving every New York man here insane.

There were a few more ladies on the platform among the distinguished guests to-day than there had been before. The dean of the crowd was Lillie Devereux Blake, the wo-man suffragist. This Convention is said to be the "twentieth" Remublican National Con-vention that Mrs. Blake has attended. Mrs. Blake's friends indignantly deny the impu-tation, Mrs. Blake herself smiles sweetly and says nothing.

He was a delegate from a Western State. He was tall and lank and had whiskers. H wandered down Broadway about 10